### Business Notices.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.

GEMIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.

The Christman week, the sees of sayety and social reunion is open us, and as its fitting accompanisment, GEMIN has the plessure of an cuncing his HOLIDAY BAT for 11.55, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been pisced on an American lead, or carried in the nand of a gentleman into an American lead, or carried in the nand of a gentleman into an American lead, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American lead, or carried in the first of the same of the sam

HAT is stends univated in lightness, richness and distribute appearance. The display of Labies' Furs is also particularly select and arran inc. comprising Sable, Royal Emirc, Merten, Mick, Chinchilla &c. main up as Taras, Muffs, Clonks, Victorines Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest reschim de. The Mink setts at #15 cach, are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest arcimens of the bast quality of this fashionable fur over exhibited for sale in this country.

The attention of he public is also invited to GENIN's immense

The attention of he public is also invited to GENIN's immente secretariated

SOFT HATS,
suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embreols gevery shade of color and variety of style that has yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. This hops of the first state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styler is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the staments of the present mouth and coordinate everything situative that is now to be found in Parisor London. The boilday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their larting swith a new greet, this winter, would do well to call during the present wiek.

he present week.
All of the above named articles are of the class that sansible

All of the above named Sithers

All of the above named Sithers

Holloay Gifts,
being at once crommental and serviceable. In accordance with
the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers
avery article in his stock at a very miderate advance on first
cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of pitces for all
goods sold during the Holidays,

OENIN, No. 214 Broadway,

opposite St. Pauls.

A CARD .- Restrictions as to price will be re-A CARD.—Restrictions as to price will be remained of the season from our large stock of Winter Clothing containing full awartments of our best styles of Oversonis, Talmes, Winter Business Costs, Dress and Frick Costs & Boye Clothing, Robes, Shaw's and Farrishing Goods. As we expect our wholesale spring trade to commetce early in Jacuary, we are destrous of reducing our very large stok of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view will make free sales during this period only. This will added those sho have not yet provided their Winter Cothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior Garments at a very large percentage under what they can be had for in any other way.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warret.-t.

HATS! CAPS! FURS!-The Proprietor of the West End Emporium, No. 123 Canal-st., calls attention to his besuitful Fall Fashion for hars, light, elegant and economical. The Lucies will will find it especially advantageous to cell at az-mine our stock of fine Fues.

J. W. Kellogg.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S TABLES .- Besuti-CHRISTMAN AND NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.—36 stitiful Segar Grameous from \$1 to \$0; Ore are noted P non end
Prince Cakes from \$1 to \$40; a large assertment of Son-Sons
and Candy Moids of fee Cream and Jolly; Chariotte Russe,
extramental and plain; smal Mixed Cakes, a great variety;
Mottoes of all kieds Fancy Boxes of Confectionery; Bosed
Turkeys creamented and plain; Jellied Hann and Fornguss;
Dishes of Cold Game, of every variety;—for sale and delivered
to any part of the city, by
No. 365 and 307 Broatway, cor. Frankin-st.
N. B.—The Fremium Sugar Ornaments for which a Gold
Medal was awarded by the American Institute, will be delivered
to parties who purchase on December \$1, 1855.

Plances Myranyove and Myranyove.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC-GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the same of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, offers them at less prices taun ever before known, and the popular Horace Waters Datalogue of Music at half price Restly bound Books of Selected Music for \$3.

GIFTS and Toys for the HOLIDAYS of endless variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Lacies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porceiain and China Pigures and Vases, Reticules, Comba and Brushes, Perfu nery, Ac., in such variety as can only be found at Rogers' Fancy Barsar, No. 449 Groadway, just below Grand-et.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST-GREAT RE-DUCTION IN PRICE.—We are now selling MACHINE SILK sheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at \$\psi\$ per pound we now sell at \$\psi\$ 795. Single spools at 94 cts.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

FESTIVAL HATS!-LEARY & Co., leaders of Subles for Gentlemen's Hars, As'or House, latro neers of new patterns of Hars at the Holiday Season. We ordered and have received from our Paris fabricant a full suppy of Gen'lemen's BILE Hars of the newest modes de Paris, which we offer with those of our manufacture, prepared for and especially adapted to young Gentlemen of tase who seek novelty, elegance and newsess combined.

"AN EASTERN FAIR." No greater display or variety of goods was ever seen at the above than is now affered during the Hollday season at Rogers's BARAAR, No. 449 Brosdway.

IMMESS EXCITIMENT DURING THE HOLDAYS.—The CLY Authort-les, Clylea's Ladler, and in fact everyhody, are invied to witness the besutiful operation of Kidder's Patent Gas Reutlator and Cown's Day Mater, at No. 221 Broadway. It is the greatest piece of inventive power and genius that can be produced. It will have from 25 to 60 per cent, with a hetise light for the eyes, and a pure combination of the gas will save the commensation for the gas will save the commensation for the gas will save greatest produce the commensation for the gas will save a supplied that the commensation from the fine the extension of the gas will save the commensation from the fine the next of the gas will save the commensation from the first product of the gas will save the commensation from the commensation of the gas will save the commensation of the gas will save the commensation of the gas will save the commensation of the gas will be commented to the commensation of the gas will be commented to the commented that the commented the commented that the commented the commented that the com the health and complexion worth having. Remember the ex is a health and complexion worth having. Remember the ex hibition of these beautiful articles is free to all. J. L. Douglass, Secre'arg.

INDIA-RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES .- A shoice ager timent of Ladies' and Gen leavan's INDIA RUBBE Boors, a light and beautiful article, manufactured \*xpressly for the city trade, just received and for sale by the case or single pair. Also, a large essortment of

pa'r. Also, a large essettment of INDIA-RUBBERTOYS.

Some new and beautiful designs, prepared expressly for the Holidaya.

D. Hodgman, New York India-Rubber Warehouse No. 27 Malden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

MUNROE & Co . No. 441 Broad way, have ALFRED MUNROE & CO, NO. 41 Broad way, have men's and Boys Ciching in great variety. Particular attention is invited to their assettance of Romes De Chambre, Tres fars, Meyerlers, &c., all of which are suitabe of H hisay Presents. Anythir s purchased of A M. & Ge. for a Holiday Present, can be exchanged by the recipion if it does not fit or Present to the taste. So deviation from marked prices please the taste. According to Munroe & Co., No. 44 Broad way.

Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 44 Broad way.

Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 44 Broad way.

BLACK SILKS-BLACK SILKS.-E. H. LEAD-BEATER & Co. No. 347 Broadway, will open this day three comes of superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well. Al. o, a large lot of Daess Silks from 5/ to 10/ per yard.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co. call attention to ANTHONY J. DILECTREE C. CO. can acception to the Sale, advertised to take piace on the Tith inst, of the valu-able PROPERTY situated on Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts, and running through to the 6th av. Sele positive. By or-der of the Supreme Court. See advertisement in ancion clumn of Courier, Express, Peet, and Commercial. Disgrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st. (No. 4'S)

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS. - Every variety of RESERVES FOR CHRISTMAN.—Every variety values, poor Bexes, Rich and Pancy Articles, comprising Work Boxes, Odor Bexes, Jewell Caskeis, Perfume Stands, Mouchair Boxes, Dressing Cases, Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Potchain Figures. &c., to-gether with an associated to Great Wester at OSADENE, ROBELMAR & TOWRSEND'S 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN .- New York, Oct. GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—New York, Oct. 18, 1855 — Messrs S. C. Herrito & Co., No 135 Vater-st. 3, 1855 — Messrs S. C. Herrito & Co., No 135 Vater-st. 5, 1856 — Messrs S. C. Herrito & La Keith the "Territo Harrito H

ELECTROTYPING.—Batteries and other mate-rials for Electrotyping will be furnished by the undersigned upon resconshie terms. The only premium for a Galvanis Ba-tery awarded by the late Fair of the American Institute was a Gold Medal to

L. L. SMITH, No. 5 Canal-st., N. Y.

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!-The same display of the m as was made at our "Doll Snow" last Summer, will be made during the Holdays for the amusement of little folks, that they may make their selection at their own price; in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Cames, &c., for the amusement and instruction of Children, at ROGERS'S CHEAP FANCY BAZAAR, No. 449 Brindway, just below G. and at

RICH PLAID POPLINS, TWO SHILLINGS PER Yand.—E. H. Li Adherter & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning, 1,000 Dress "taid Peplins at 2] per yar 1; 100 pen Piato Marino at 4], 1,000 Dresses Prints at 6] per Dress (3,900 Embrodés and Collars, from 1) to \$5. Also, Lace Cartains, Drepery, Multins, Shawe, M. rimes Parameters, 8; ik Gloves, Po. kat Hazderchi in, Guilts, Blackets, &c., equally chasp

We have just received a splendid stock of Goods

for Holiday presents, ensuiting of Fibr Watches, Jewelley Silver and Player Wales, elso Farcy Goods, is posted and of our own manufactures, which we will offer at reasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented.

Culbert Skothers, No. 116 Capal st.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THEFTERS TEARS in use and have never failed to preserve have consisted from the turners of fire.

These Sides, occurred by Brannar's La Brelle Lock, which roof spains powder and burgiars, for sale by Syrarss a Manyir, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 3 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Disease of the Heart, and all Chronis Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—Wigs and Toupees.—
This celebrated establishment is No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hairs by R. Baychelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so pocular to this house. The largest elock of Wigs in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 23 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are safe and

NATIVE CHAMPAGNES. - PARK'S celebrated sparking Catawba, the pride of the American nation, by the dozen, cree or sing's bottle.

PARK's Still Catamba, vintage of 1850, warranted the pure

BARNES & PARK.

JOHN D. PARK Cinciprati. N. P .- And sold by all respectable dealers

EVERYTHING made to cover the bead, gentlemen is not extilled to the distinctive name of flat. I is only when you gesthold of such articles as these made by Knox, of the corter of Breadway and Fulton street, that you get Hars. Knox's Hars are Hars of the finest description. They are as committed as beautiful and as the spession and make them. His winter say is let the pretities and may becoming of any of his formet efforts, and everyb dy admires it. To be lyoutherfull, dear nafer you mut weer a Knorto. "pase current."

TABLE-CLOTHS-TABLE-CLOTHS-E H LEAD BEATER & Co., No. 147 Recodings have this "ay received an immense stock or superior line...da ask Table Clottis, eq. 16. "shick were slightly damaged by wave m, the voyage of importation, and will be sold at a discount of 50 percent from their resilvatus. Als., Towels, Napites, Cambric Handkurchiefs, equally chear. Also a foll stock of Feature's cells rated Smitting Licens, the best goods brought this masket.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-New Machines SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—New Machines of the mist approved at vie will be exchanged on liberal terms for old mechinery of every bird. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Whaon, Grover & Bater and other patents have been sold, which carnot be used to any advantax. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old meet lines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. Singer & Co. No. 313 Broadway.

JEWELRY.-Superior French JEWELRY below cost, —Mesers. Marchand, Guillemot & Co. of No 48 Broedway, baying dissolved their copartnership, offer their large assorted stock of superior Freech Jawellay for see a reduced piece, to close their business. Persons desiring int large assorted stock of superior Freech Jawattay for sie a reduced plices, to close their business. Persons desiring rish Jawattay will do well to examine their stock before applying slawsher.

A true Lady is MOST PARTICULAR ABOUT her gleves and thes. The latter however there is no trouble about for Carrell L. Nr. 536 Bowers, sel's his best ladies agines, which are fally equal to the Founds woody 12 and 14 per pair. Ladies should go at once to Carrell S and provide a supply for the present weether. Becutifully soft buckskin gaiters for inva ide can also be had there.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION THIS EVENING . LEAVITT DeLISSER & Co., will sell at their Salesroom. No. 377 Brodway a magnificent collection of Christmas Books, in fice binding, suitable for presents.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, LADIES -And if you wish

EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND EVANS S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. OD AND EVLIPONST — Fine and extra fine Frock Costs \$8 to \$2°; superfire back Pan's \$\$\footnote{\text{S}}\$; inferior grades \$\dots\$, to \$5; spien-rid Business Costs. \$\$\footnote{\text{S}}\$; Beaver, Pilo-cloth and other O-erceats \$\$4 to \$2°\$. Si \$\$\footnote{\text{V}}\$ ever Cassimure and other Vests. \$\$\footnote{\text{S}}\$ to \$\$\footnote{\text{S}}\$.

# New-York Daily Tribane

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1855.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

#### DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House. Dec. 22 -A resolution cutting speeches down to ten minutes each was adopted. Mr. Stanton proposed to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote, which proposition was laid on the table by 114 ayes to 107 noes. A metion to meet at 10 a. m. was lost by two majority. Mr. Perry proposed that after to-day no debate be allowed until a Speaker is elected. The debate on this resolution was continued until the House adjourned.

On last Monday we published a comparative statement of receipts for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, during the three preceding weeks of 1854 and '55, That statement showed an increase of about 30 per cent in favor of this year. We now subjoin last week's receipts as compared with the corresponding week of 1854:

1854. Week ending Dec. 23 \$5,526 64 Week ending Dec. 22.\$4,964 26 A gain of \$1,437 64, or about 40 per cest! The price for advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is 75 cents a line each insertion. Though this price sounds large, it is but about half a cent a line per thousand, which wou'd be considered quite cheap advertising in a Weekly paper of ordinary circulation.

In consequence of the death of Sidney C. Burton, the principal witness for the prosecution in the celebrated Martha Washington case, the prosecution has been abandoned, and all the defendants discharged from bail.

The trial of Sprague for the murder of Margaret Furtig has resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. for the salaries of officers who are stationed for There were four for manslaughter in the third degree, and eight in the fourth degree.

# THE STRUGGLE AT WASHINGTON.

"To-day," says Emerson, "is a king in disguise." The men who make History seldom realize the full importance of their position and their deeds. Great and glorious events-the waymarks of human progress-have often seemed fortuitous or casual to the unthinking, when they were in truth the results of inevitable law-the rich harvest of fields sown in upnoted patience and sorrow.

The Free People of these States who desire that Slavery shall be excluded from the Federal Territories, bave not failed to mark the steadfast bearing and indomitable spirit of the great body of their Representatives in the House. The thoughtless may consider this an easy matter; not so those familiar with legislative bodies. There are scores of Members this day in their seats at Washington who would gladly give hundreds of dollars for the privilege of being absent-who went thither expecting to organize forthwith and be at liberty to go off for a few days and attend to their pressing business-but who will never leave nor vote for an adjournment till a Speaker is chosen though the conrequence to them be pecuniary ruin. The great majority of the supporters of Mr. Banks have never yet voted to adjourn, and never failed to resist a motion for adjournment when there was the least hope of success in so doing. The speak ing has nearly all been the work of those opposed to Mr. Banks: the adjournments from day to day have nearly all been carried by the opponents of Banks uniting to defeat or at least postpone an organization, though they dare not unite to effect one. It was by a union of anti-Banks men of all bues that the House on Saturday laid on the table (114 to 107) a resolve to elect by plurality vote, as was done six years ago: and refused by two majority to meet at 10 o'clock instead of noon until the House should be duly organized. It was from the opposition to Mr Banks that the extraordinary proposal was made on Saturday, that all further attempts to elect a Speaker be postponed till the 3d of January (twelve days), leaving the public business untouched and the President's Message undelivered In short, no effort has been spared, no means untried, no sacrifice grudged, by the great body of the Members supporting Mr. Banks, to effect an organization of the House; and if sitting ia their seats and voting for the next thirty hours would insure that end, they would joyfully do it. But the factions that can agree on nothing e'se can agree to postpone, to defeat, to adjourn, and so three weeks have been wasted

But let the advocates of Free Territory and Free Labor be assured that, though the struggle may be still further protracted, it can have but one result. The two Pro-Slavery parties cannot unite, and would be beaten if they attempted it. The Fuller votes cannot all be carried over to Richardson; the bulk of the Richardson man will rever vote for Fuller. If Richardson as well as Fuller were withdrawn, it might be possible to concentrate one hundred votes on Col. Orr of South Carolica, but not enough to elect him ia any contingency. Even Gov. Smith of Virginia who is balf Know Nothing, and was mainly chosen by Know-Nothing votes, cannot get all the Fuller votes if the Democrats were to support him. which they will not. And a great majority of the Anti-Nebraska men will support Mr. Banks to the end. They have centered upon him because they believe bim the man for the place-one whole capacity and fitness are universally concededand whose unwavering support will strengthen and consolidate the cause of hostility to Slavery Extension. They might gain half a dozen votes by charging to another candidate, but they would probably lose quite as many, while grieving and souring many more. They have but just one thing to do, and that is to stand their ground; which is just what they have fully resolved on. There are not more than ten voting for Banks who would now prefer any one else; though many originally preferred another. And while the heart-burnings at first existing among them are wearing away, the purpose which unites them grows stronger and the common sympathy more thorough each day.

-Let us not be understood as blaming either of the Pro-Slavery parties for the state of things existing at Washington. They are only accountable for their own waste of time by unseasonable speeches and adjournments. Members who were elected on the Nebraska platform only falfill the just expectations of their supporters in opposing Mr. Banks's election. We blame none but those who were chosen as Anti-Nebraska men, by votes which would never have been given them if it had been imagined that they could resist and for the time defeat an Anti-Nebraska organization of the House, under such officers as a large majority of their compatriots should deem fit. These, and these slove, are primarily responsible for the loss of three weeks of the Session; and for any detriment which the public interests may consequently suffer, their constituents will hold them to a fear ful accountability.

#### MORE HINTS.

We have ventured already upon a few suggestions to the Legislative Police Committee and we propose now to add a few more:

It seems essential in this inquiry to begin at the beginning. We hope the Committee, not content with seeking to know how the Police discharge their duties, will go to the root of the matter, by investigating how Policemen are made. Of course all this is prescribed by law; but that is only the form: what we want is the substance, the controlling motives of those with whom these appointments originate.

An examination of some of the rejected appli-

cants for places in the department might throw light upon this subject. The public would like to be informed-and the inquiry is a very pertinent one-whether all the appointments made since the present Commissioners came into office have not been in fact the work of the Mayor alone; whether Judge Stuart was ever even consulted; how much Recorder Smith had to do with their appointments beyond saying "Yes" to Mayor Wood's neminations; by what process names were presented for consideration; and whether any money or other valuable consideration was required to grease the machinery of the Chief's office. The people would also like to know-and tais, too, is pertirent ir quiry-how far the rendering of party services, and what kind of party services, have served as passports into the department, and how some of those who have appointments in it would compare with some of those rejected as to the testimonials of fitness which they were able to offer from citizens having a known position and residence in the city. Let us also have the names of the policemen appointed and reappointed since January-the list which the Mayor refused to furnish to the Common Council. It would be well also to know whether the city is fully reimbursed private purposes in hotels, theaters and other sim ilar places, and how much premium, if any, such a place commands at the office of the appointing power; and in this connection inquiry might be made into the engagements said to be entered into by some of the police to keep such or such a corner clear of a crowd or business obstruction, for the special benefit of the proprietor of the drinking-shop there situated; and whether the officer, in his special zeal for the exact fulfillment of this rather extra official duty, imposed upon him by private bargain and arrangement, does not sometimes disperse and drive away quiet and respectable citizens, who to the number of three or four have happened to stop for a moment's con-

versation on the corner thus jealously reserved and guarded. It would also be well to inquire as to the marked difference of treatment exhibited by the police to persons arrested for being drunk-why ragged Snooks, or Snooks with nothing in his pochet is always taken to the Station-Housewhile Snooks well dressed and provided with tin is very politely and tenderly escorted home; and it might be well enough also to ask whether the paper which well-dressed Snooks passes over to his gentle escort is invariably his address, and that

As the inquiry has been entered upon, it is best to have a thorough one; and from the energy. courage and independence already exhibited by the Commistee, the public are beginning to hope that things at last will have a thorough sifting.

# COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

It is hard to tell upon what principle the selecien is made of orators for public occasions. Take the recent case, for instance, of the discourse de livered before the New-England Society of this city by O. W. Holmes, M. D., of Boston. Dr Holmes is known at home as a respectable lec turer on anatomy, but that could hardly have been the reason why he was relected as the orator of the New-England Society; for even had a dis sertation upon dry bones been thought most suit able to the occasion, it would hardly have been necessary to go to a provincial medical school for a lecturer. Dr. Holmes is also known as a facetions person. Wit seems to possess all the qualities of the drugs in use among the homeopathists -it acts, at least on the generality of patients, with full vigor in surprisingly small quantities, especially if dissolved in rhyme-and the Doctor, through his professional knowledge of this secret has been able, upon a surprisingly small stock in trade, to out do in Boston and vicinity the reputation of Garth, and to throw Fewenden quite into the shade. Encouraged by his success in verse, he has recently taken to proce; and his success has been equally great—on an equally small stock in trade-as a joking lyceum lecturer.

As "gentle duliness ever loves a joke," it was probably this accomplishment of the Doctor's that

precured him his invitation to address the New-England Society. It was doubtless hoped that he would say some good things, and help the Society to have a good time In this, however, they were wretchedly disappointed. It is a curious evidence of the extent to which the Slavery question agitates our entire community, stirring it up not merely in its depths, but beating the very surface into a froth, that our facetious doctor, drawing down his dough face into a lugubrious length worthy of the Paritans themselves, should have treated us not to sweetmeats, but to pickles, and thought it necessary to deliver a sour, dull and vapid discourse on the duty of preserving the

On the whole, this is the most impertment thirg we recollect ever to have heard of A Bostop joker coming to New-York to teach us how to preserve the Union! Had the Doctor been taken at once to Castle Garden and incentisently ducked by the members of the Castla-Garden Committee, it would have been no more than his insolence deserved. With so many Union-saving divines, law. yers, journalists and politicians as we have, did it need a Boston doughface to come here to teach us? The Dector thinks that Cuffee ought to know his place and be kept in it. We think the same of the small jokers.

### CHILD MURDER.

We are too apt to believe that we live in a coun try in which woman is respected and childhood loved, and an injury to the unprotected and helpless starts a thousand arms to avenge the wrong. But from time to time comes some horrid tale to disenchant us of this fair illusion. It is true, thank Heaven, that the heart of this nation, as a nation, is sound. In England the assize reports and the testimeny of philanthropists disclose the ghastly fact that infanticide is as common on the banks of the Severn as in days of old on those of the Ganges, though the circumstance appears to have escaped the observation of the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Here it is unknown in the direct cold blooded form it there assumes; still we fear another kind of infanticide is not so uncommon as we usually imsgine. Nor is it less c iminal and revolting from its being perpetrated by a slow and continuous torture, of which a case reported in our columns on Saturday furnishes a most horrifying and we trust a most rare example.

A child of but four or five years old, a little orphan, whose tender years and lonely lot might have touched with pity the heart of the hardest monster, was shown by ample testi nony and the verdict of the Jury, to have been subjected by a fiend, to whom on its mother's death it was entrusted, to a course of brutal and inhuman treat. ment, under which the poor boy, happily for him, succumbed and died. Persons residing in the neighborhood testified that for three or four hours at a time they heard the sound of the lash and the piteous cry which followed; and the doctor's examination showed the little victim to be one mass of cuts and bruises. Men reading the pictures of Dotheboy's Hall, and of the tyrant Squeers, and softening over the misery of poor Smike, hardly believe such things could be in another land, and, at all events, bless themselves in the hope that none such find dwelling here. But nothing that Dickens ever painted could reach in brutality the

tale told in our columns of Saturday. The most horrible feature of this case is that there brutual injuries were inflicted by the hand of one whose sex should have made her to the little solitary one she undertook to care, the suppliant for mercy rather than the minister of murder, the ender nurturer rather than the ferocious scourger Miss Parkhurst, though the beatings she inflicted on the poor child may not have been the immediate cause of death, will, we doubt not, receive for her brutality the fullest punishment the law permits. But what punishment will fall on the parent who, in having thus heartlessly committed his child to the care of a stranger, into whose character he had made no inquiry, and who was wholly unfitted for such a charge, and in having never from that time inquired once after its well-being, was vir "induced its death." None, we fear, but that which public opinion will, we trust, inflict, and which in thus calling attention to this case we hope to rouse, both as a well deserved punishment in this instance, and as a warning in many others, against a cold, inhuman neglect of helpless childhood, which, if not checked, will disgrace our country, and inflict a deep stain upon its humani-

CONVENTION FOR-LOST BAGGAGE.

tarian name.

The word convention in its technical sense is not Erglish, but American. Convention is in this country a verbal necessity, as much as smoke-pipe, stump-speaker, Buncombe, loafer, hard-shell, soft. shell, and so forth. It wafts the aroms of the democratic flower. A convention-(O, that we had a language whose particles carried a meaning to the common ear!)-from con, with venio, come-hence a coming with, or coming togetherconveys the idea of free-will, of spontaneity, of a mass gathering. Without legal enactment, without caste impetus, without royal will, without the solidarities of antiquity, but with a fungus celerity of growth and a fossil-like strength of fiber, these conventions are formed, to represent tear to fliad ers, build to systems, con, cavil-at and correct nearly every conceivable interest germane to this continent and century. Paradise is scaled by new milennial ladders : evil is extinguished by newpsychological machinery; philanthropy is divided off in all the departments due to the rage for specialities; science is riven, sweated, and smoked in multitudinous alembics; the Union is saved, blasted, welded, new seated, new buttoned; tables are turned, and practice ground-and-lofty tumbling, and unseen hands write internal bores of books :- and all through the medium of Conventions. It is become a question now, not what can, but what cannot be settled by Conventions. To be sure, there sits the old stern truth, that a Convention could not inspire Hamlet or draw down lightning kite-wise from the firmsment; but for the purposes of man in his composite capacity, commerd us to Conventions. In them we get the shaggy West, the shaven East, the juste-milieu North and the chivalric (less the tobacco che wing) South, all together in thumping, palpitating, visual, oral, contestation about the heavens, the earth and the waters beneath the earth. If man and beast, this globe and its atmosphere, and the starcrowded skies, do not experience a blatant analysis. it is not for the want of Conventions. And now the latest novelty in this way is a Convention of Railroad Agents, who met last week in this city to fird owners for the sum-total of the lost baggage in their keeping during the current year throughout the Union -Ab, if there could only be Conventions to restore the lost opportunities, the crushed costacles, the reft life-treasures in the terrible railroad of existence!

go to Eternity instead of Chicago; b. t, apart from that, you have to take your own pone erous baggage, and not unfrequently some woman's. In the latter case, the cares of life may be said to have fairly begun. Given a railroad smash, and you and your feminine companion not killed, the question occurs, Where, and O where, has your valued baggage gone? Most musical and most melan choly! We now speak by the card, that under the frequent unexpected conventions not of railread-men, but of railroad trains-that is, their coming tegether at the rate of fifty miles an hourthere is a frightful loss of property. To be sure, it is true that compensation can be had but from documents before us, it appears that the law's delay, and the whole miasma of the dismal swamp of litigation are too strong for weak stomache, and so travele is lose their baggage. But, apart from this lecomotive quake and tragical view of trunks, carpet bags and bandboxes, there is the melo drams or comedy of losing them in a safe, retail way-that is, through one's own forgetfulness or that of the agent. And these segregated losses are especially the affair of our railroad baggage conventions, Each agent takes thither with him two lists, one containing a description of all unclaimed baggage remaining on his road, the other a description of all the lost baggage for which applications have been made. By thus comparing notes the agent returns home with both lists materially shortened, and many a fat, precious and lamented trunk, lost thousands of miles from home, is, through the blessed agency of this Convention, restored to its lamenting and despairing owner.

But notwithstanding this arrangement, it may be said that further reform is needed in the baggage department of railroade. It is a fact that every year the accomulation of baggage unclaimed and the business of our Convention both increase side by side with the growth of census figures. Notwithstanding the law is binding on the common carrier, and holds him to accountability as insurer, yet the evil exists as we have stated. There is, however, an exception which we mention as a bright example with the hope of inducing reform. On the Michigan Fouthern and Northern Indiana Railroad there has not been lost a single piece of baggage during the last six months, though the passenger-list for this period has touched a higher point than ever before. Each station baggagemaster not only checks every piece of baggsge which he puts in the cars, but makes a record of it as well as of every piece received from the cars. The train beggage-master carries a duplicate record of all the baggage received, upon which he notes the place where each piece is delivered. This system of checks and balances closes the door, hitherto so wide agape, to dishonesty or irresponsible care. lessness. The discipline of Messrs. Wilkinson, Litchfield, Moore, Brown, and Jervis, on that particular road, has worked this wholesome change. May it not be imitated? We hope, however, that it may never be carried so far as altogether to dispense with our Convention. We hold that everything this side of the divinus afflatus of genius, is bettered for a yearly overhauling by such an assemblage. May Conventions live forever!

### WISCONSIN.

According to the returns from the several Counties, as originally reported, Coles Bashford, the Republican candidate, was chosen Governor of Wisconsin, and the official canvass, reelecting W. A. Barstow (Dem.) by 159 majority, is received with very general surprise and suspicion of foul play. A letter to The Buffalo Express says:

play. A letter to The Buffalo Express says:

"Maddison, Wis, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

"Friend Clarf: To-day I came to Madison, the capital of Wiscolain. There is a vast amount of excitement among politicians here, and through the State, in regard to the result of the late election. As you are aware, the contest between Mr. Bashford, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. Barsiow, the present incumbent, was very close indeed. To-day the State canvass is completed at the Capitol, and dec area Barsiow elec'ed by 157 majority. The Republicans claim that great fraud was perpetrated by the County Canvassers of certain counties, one of which I will mention. In the town of Wanpaca, in Wanpaca County, there were polled according to official returns 600 votes, when there are only 600 inhabitants in the town all told—men, women and children! Also, the Canvassers of the same county recren! sers of the same o turned their official statement, which gave Barstow the Democratic candidate, some 200 majority. But the leading spirits of the fraud began to see that Mr. Barstow was likely to lose his election, and found no alternative but to increase his returns in the back, distant counties of the State. Hence, as it is asserted, the State Canvascers dispatched an agent to Waupaca County, who returned the canvase to different the way ways from a county of the state. County, who returned the canvass to different the as as wrong, fraud or mistake, and had taem corrected to suit the exigencies of the case. This movement increased Barstow's majority to 498! This is but a single instance of this character of fraud, and it stands so bold before the eyes of the people that they demand redress. Measures are already on foot to place the whole matter before the Supreme Court of the State, together with the evidence to give Mr. Bashford the Chair Gubernatorial.

"Meany was profusely bet in large amounts, and of

ford the Chair Gubernatorial

"Money was profusely bet in large amounts, and of
course some party must lose. To night scores of Barstow betters are demanding their money—demand leads
to drurkenness and quarreling, as the other party
claim no decision is yet had. I hope Mr. Bashford
will receive deserved redress."

-The official return from Waupaca County gives Barstow 806, Bashford 385 votes. This county made no return last year, being newly organized. The County of Ozaukee, which last year gave Billinghurst (Rep.) 569 votes to 252 for Macy (Neb ), is now reported as giving Barstow 1,586 to 271 for Bashford. This, we presume, is a swindle. We presume Bashford was elected by the People, but that Barstow will keep the office by the help of such returns as the above.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY'S TALK-THE THIRD HOUSE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855. I shall not attempt to sketch to-day's debate at any length; it wouldn't pay. The debaters were mainly second or third rate; the speeches long and windy; the usual subject, the fearful peril of a 'sectional' organization, with appeals by Democrats to Southern Americans, and vice versa, to come over to them and save the Union. Mr. Mc-MULIEN of Virginia did indeed warn the House that if the Fugitive Slave Law were repealed or the Missouri Restriction restored, the South would dissolve the Union, whereat the House tittered. Mac didn't seem to see the point of the jeke, and repeated his threat in (if possible) a still louder voice, with a more tregic air; and now the House roared outright. The gentleman whose turn it is to sit up with the Union had probably stepped out to refresh himself.

Noise-noise-more noise-with pump handle gestures and high-flown metaphors-in short, all that comes under the general appellation of 'cavorting"-how they weary the life out of us all! It is very well to sit by your cozy fire of a morning or evening and read in ten minutes the gist of all that was said or done in Congress the day before; but to stand outside of the bar for four mortal hours, with head aching from noise, and legs from long experience of the perpendicular, and listen to the abominable reverberations of this borrible Hall-it is enough to drive a man Traveling now is a serious thing. First you may crazy. Your ear is stunned with sound, and yet tracted character of the negotiations concern

you must strain your attention to the utmost, or you will not catch the speaker's sense; and when caught, it oftener turns out mere nonsense. It is a positive relief from this eternal rumbling, like a stone rolling down a bottomless cave, to have the Ha use revert from useless wrangling to feuitless ballot, "g, amid a general cry of "Cail the roll!" But this , "as not done to-day, after the first ballot in the morp. "g, until the Yeas and Neys were called on the motion to adjourn, about 4 p. m.

Yet there was one meaning development as the jaw drew to a close for the day. Mr. GLANOY Jones of Pa -one of the shrewdest and quickest men on the Democratic side of the House-parried the appeal of a Southern "American" to his party that they come over to Fuller since Fuller's vote could not all be carried over to their man-and so close the yawning, awful gulf now threatening to vomit forth an Anti-Nebraska Speaker - by urging that the Democratic platform was broader and more "National" than any yet mounted by Fuller. Mr. F. had indeed promised not to vote for the restoration of the Missouri Restriction; but the Democrats were further pledged to apply the principles of that bill to all Territories hereafter organized. This was a better bid for Slaveholding support than Fuller had yet made, and Mr. F. if he wanted to secure it, must advance.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL of Ohio here rose and charged back upon Glancy. That gentle nan had said the Democratic Platform precluded Slavery Restriction as to all territory which may be hereafter acquired or organized; but how about the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon and Washington, already organized and shielded from Slavery by express inhibition of Congress?

This rather took Glancy aback, prompt and thoroughgoing as he usually is. He disclaimed any authority to speak for his party, though he had just now been urging that the cardinal doctrines of his party covered the whole subject of Slavery agitation and restriction. He finally made out to say, after considerable boggling, that, if either of these Territories should send to this House a delegate asking for the repeal of the Slavery inhibi-

ticn, then he personally would vote for such repeat. But this, you see, though a long stride, does not cover the ground. The Democratic doctrine is that Congress has no power over Slavery in the. Territories-no right to exclude it from any of them-that their people should be left absolutely free to establish or repudiate it as they shall see fit. But this is not the case in the Territories named-they are fettered by act of Congress-and, if the Democratic principle be sound, that fetter ought somehow to be broken. Say it is unconstitutional-it is nevertheless operative; it to-day prevents, by fear of adverse adjudication, the colonization of slaves in those Territories. But Glaney saw here a new abyes of agitation opening before him, and he skipped across it as nimbly as possible. But he will find it in his way again and again.

Enough for to-day of that respected and important convocation which calls itself par excellence "The House." I desire, in closing, to cast a glance at Our House-the Third-which, though cramped in its accommodations and secondary in position, does not hold itself so very far below its rival. True, our pay is less generous, or (if you please) less regular, less secure; true, we make a good deal less noise in the Hall, whatever we may see fit to do elsewhere: true, the chairs accorded to us are behind the Speaker's, or about the fireplace on either side; true, our names are borne on no muster roll and uninscribed in any Congressicnal Directory; true, the Clerk omits us at roll-call and we do not wote for Speaker-if we did, there would probably have been one elected ere this. But we can check the votes as given and see who dooges or is absent when inclined to that rather stale amusement: we can walk in the Rotunda or even go home when the harangues on the floor are unbearably long or stupid; and we might applaud and hiss as the sentiments expressed by the debaters pleased or disgusted us, if we did not respect ourselves and the propri eties more than do the Members of the other House and their echoes in the galleries. Narrow as i the space allotted us and inferior as is our position, we count memorable names on our evershifting records. I noted among us to-day Col. BENTON, now far beyond his seventieth year, and bearing the marks of age and bereavement, but still erect and vigorous, his brow scarcely wrinkled, and his hair, silvered indeed, but not yet white with the frost of life's later Autumn. Col. AN-DREW STEVENSON, too-long a Member and for eight years Speaker-was among us to day-a portly, hearty, courteous Virginia gentleman, some ten years retired from public life, but with the vigor and ease of three-score-his face full and ruddy and his hair of a dark ron-gray. REVERDY JOHNSON-Gen. Taylore Attorney-General-looks older, though he may not be so-smaller in stature, with locks all but snowy but with eagle-eye and firm, erect carriage. Col WEBB looked and listened vivaciously, as is his went; his bair and whiskers alone give evidence that he has passed the meridian of life. Gov. (late Senator) Chase of Ohio was a new comer among us to day, and as a stranger received unusual attentions; his large form, bald crown and strong, earnest face were the focus of circle after circle of greeting, congratulating friends: he is still in the prime of his intellectual powers Senators WADP, SUMNER and FESSENDEN were among the most cordial and persistent in welcoming him back to this Capitol, which had witnessed so many of his encounters with the haughty spirit of vested wrong-JOHN C. RIVES of The Globe (formerly of Blair & Rives) was among us as usual-a tall, largeboned, well-knit homely, manly personage, on whose brown hair and sturdy frame sixty years have made little impression. I looked for the Hon. GEO. P. MARSH of Vt. (formerly in Congress, lately Minister at Constantinople) and John S. PENDLETON of Virginia (also in the XXXth Congress; since Minister to Chili); but, though generally with us, I think yesterday's debate must have bored them away. But the Editorial corps was well represented-FOLLETT of The Ohio State Journal, SCHOULER of The Cincinnati Gazette, Col. WEBB aforesaid, BAILEY of The National Era, BULLOCK of The Louisville Courier, and one or two others, beside Washington correspondents in platoons. On the whole, Cur House

It of course has leave to sit again. TRUTH OF THE CONTROVERSY WITH ENGLAND.

mustered rather strong to-day-making as much

progress as the other, with considerably less new e.

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855. Among the diplomatic corps here the impression prevails pretty generally that Mr. Crampton will not be superseded, although he and his legalies are not quite so well estisfied on this score. The idea has gained credit and currency from the pre-